

## BEEMAN ACADEMY REUNION

Former Teachers and Students Meet at New Haven August 14.

A reunion of the former teachers and students of the Beeman Academy will be held at New Haven August 14. Invitations have been sent to all those who were connected with the academy, but the members of the committee were unable to secure the addresses of all. As it is desired to invite all the former teachers and students, the invitation is extended through the Free Press to those not otherwise invited. The people of New Haven have rallied royally to make this meeting as enjoyable as possible for those who attend. The Middlebury band has been engaged to furnish music through the day, an interesting program has been arranged and provisions have been made so as to enable those present to have ample opportunity to meet old acquaintances. It is requested that those unable to attend send greetings to be read at the gathering, these to be read as far as there is opportunity. Those from away who desire entertainment over night are requested to notify Mrs. Ralph Landon of the entertainment committee. Letters to be read may be sent to Sherrod Brown.

John A. Cadwell of Fowler is to be the president of the day, and Judge C. S. Lons of New Haven is to act as toastmaster. It will be necessary in order that there be plenty of time for the program and the social gatherings that the meeting begin early. Following music by the band the program will begin at 10:30 a. m. by the choir. "The Morning Invocation," by the choir and students. This will be followed by the address, "Education and American Citizenship," by Charles J. Russell of Burlington; music by band; roll call of alumni 1870-1880; music by male quartette; roll call of alumni, 1880-1912. Dinner will be served at 12:30 p. m. on the academy grounds.

The afternoon program, which consists of the following topics and musical numbers, will begin at 1:30 p. m. "New Haven Academy," Sherrod Brown of New Haven; "The Alm of Beeman Academy," H. D. Hoffmacker, Concord, N. Y.; chorus, "Anchored," "Former Instructors," Miss Daisy V. Potter, New Haven; "The Days of C. C. Gove," E. C. Dyer, Salisbury; music, band; "Beeman Academy as a Co-Worker and Aid to the Church," the Rev. L. A. Brown, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; "The Ladies of Beeman Academy," James B. Donaway, Middlebury; music, band; "Rhetoricals of Old B. A.," Miss Mary Cady, Middlebury; "Academy and Community," Superintendent C. H. Willie, Bristol; music, band; "Beeman Academy of the Future," Superintendent C. H. Willie, Bristol; toast to be selected, the Rev. C. C. Gove, Concord, N. Y.; "Vergennes as a National Influence," the Rev. James L. Barton, Boston. After the program there will be opportunity for meeting old friends.

From 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. there will be a meeting of B. A. alumni which it is hoped all graduates will plan to attend. This meeting will be held in the town hall. At 8:30 in the evening there will be a reception at the church. Refreshments will be served and most of the time given to informal meeting of friends. That this reunion may be the pleasant occasion hoped for, every former teacher and student is invited and asked to co-operate in making it such.

**THE "PROGRESSIVE" PARTY.** Is the individual, man or woman, who uses Foley Kidney Pills for backache, rheumatism, weak back, and other kidney and bladder irregularities. Foley Kidney Pills are healing, strengthening, tonic, and quick to produce beneficial results. Contain no harmful drugs. Never sold in bulk. Put up in two sizes in sealed bottles. The genuine in yellow packages. J. W. O'Sullivan, 24 Church St.

## NEW PUMP TESTED.

Buildings on the Hill Now under Excellent Fire Protection.

Water fell in places on the hill section of Burlington yesterday where it had never fallen before. Caught during a shower, Chief Niles and his department, in conjunction with the water department, made a test of the new high pressure electric pump that has been in course of construction for the past two years.

The test of the new pump was a big success. Under a pressure of 120 pounds, a stream of water was thrown over the Mary Fletcher hospital, over the tower of the Old Mill, over the dormitory buildings and on a sheer straightaway for a distance of 200 feet.

Six streams of water were thrown in the test, three of which were merged into one by means of the turret pipe. It is estimated that the tower of the Old Mill is 140 feet high, and the stream thrown from the turret pipe cleared the tower by many feet. The water was obtained from the hydrants and the pressure forced into the high power mains by means of the electric pump. This pump has 70 horsepower and was installed at a cost of over \$1,000. The work of wiring to the pump was recently completed, and the test had been delayed until the new turbine at the municipal lighting plant could be installed. With the high pressure pump in service all the property east of Prospect street and as far north as Locust street is covered with extra fire protection.

## 2ND COUNTY CONVENTION.

Democrats Endorse Ticket Selected by Another Faction Wednesday.

A second democratic county convention was held in the city hall Thursday and in the interest of harmony in the party the ticket selected at the convention on Wednesday was endorsed. The convention held Thursday was the one called by Lewis W. Johnson, chairman of the city committee.

The delegation of 48 from Burlington did not show up, as they had been informed beforehand that the ticket adopted Wednesday would be endorsed. There were 14 delegates present, including three from Shelburne, one from Charlotte and one from South Burlington. The convention was called to order by Mr. Johnson and Joseph Cummings was elected temporary chairman.

Before the nominating committee retired to bring in the ticket, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Burke and John R. Kelley again took occasion to explain their positions. Mr. Johnson declared that the whole mixup had occurred because Mr. Bullard and Mr. Leary were simply carrying out their threat to "get" Mr. Burke. The latter, in a

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
No Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

## HOME WEDDING.

G. A. Melis and Miss Grace Humphrey Married Thursday Evening.

In the midst of a bower of pink asters, palms and wild clematis in the spacious parlor of the bride's home at 53 North Willard street, Miss Grace Lillian Humphrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Humphrey, was Thursday united in marriage to George A. Melis of Vergennes. The wedding ceremony was performed at eight o'clock by the Rev. L. O. Shuborne of this city in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The wedding was followed by a reception.

Through an avenue of goldenrod and clematis, arranged artistically along the open stairway, the bride descended as the opening strains of the wedding march were played by Barton's orchestra, and was joined by the groom and her father, upon whom arm she was led to the parlor. The bride was gowned in white marquisette, trimmed with Irish lace over satin, cut en train. She wore a white tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies-of-the-valley. The bride also wore a baroque and Oriental pearl lavender, the gift of the groom.

Miss Gladys E. Stratton of Boston acted as maid of honor. She was attired in a gown of pink chiffon over pink silk and carried pink sweet peas. The best man was Donald W. McClelland of Richford, a classmate of the groom and a member of his fraternity.

The general color scheme throughout the house was green and gold, varied with white asters and pink and white sweet peas. The orchestra was hidden in a bower of palms and clematis in a bay window just off the hall.

The punch bowl was presided over by Miss E. Melis of Vergennes and Miss Sara Charn of Hyde Park. The Misses Mary Melis of Vergennes, Carrie Charn of Cambridge, Esther Lyon of Burlington and Jannette Chapin of Essex served in the dining room.

The groom is a graduate of the Vergennes high school and of the University of Vermont, electrical engineering class of 1911. He is now a student in the State Agricultural College at Randolph. The bride has been a professor in the publishing department of the Free Press for the past six years and has a host of friends in the city.

The bride received a large number of very beautiful and costly wedding gifts, including linen, cut glass, silver, pictures, furniture and more. The bride's gift to the groom was a set of pearls and a diamond ring. The groom's gift to the bride was a set of pearls and a diamond ring.

## ANCIENT SOULPTURES.

Recent Acquisitions Placed on View in the First Chinese Room.

Among the valuable recent acquisitions of the department of Chinese and Japanese art, Museum of Fine Arts, several ancient Chinese sculptures of the six dynasties (A. D. 221 to 589) and of the Tang dynasty (A. D. 618 to 907), are now on view in the first Chinese room. These works have been recently acquired by the museum. The sculptures are of various materials, including stone, bronze, and ivory. They represent various figures, including deities, scholars, and warriors. The museum is pleased to have these works on display for the public to view.

One of the most interesting of the acquisitions is a large stone sculpture of a seated figure, possibly a deity or a scholar. It is carved in a highly realistic style, with attention to detail in the facial features and the folds of the robe. Another notable work is a bronze sculpture of a standing figure, possibly a warrior or a deity. It is also highly realistic, with a strong sense of movement and power.

The museum is pleased to have these works on display for the public to view. They are a valuable addition to the collection and provide a glimpse into the art and culture of ancient China. The museum is open to the public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except on Sundays and holidays.

The museum is also holding a series of lectures and exhibitions on Chinese art and culture. These are open to the public and provide a valuable opportunity to learn more about this fascinating art form. The museum is a great place to visit for anyone interested in art and culture.

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## A MARVELOUS RIVER.

The Colorado Presents Many Diverse and Interesting Conditions.

(From the Los Angeles Times.)

Industrially, geologically and scientifically the Colorado river presents many diverse and interesting conditions than any other stream in the United States. It is one of the most interesting waterways in the world, according to geological engineers who have spent years in studying the stream and the great canyon which holds it. And, without the Colorado, the life of the people of the West would be very different.

From the crest of the Rocky mountains in Wyoming and Colorado it sweeps across the intervening country, traversing parts of Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, to the head of the Gulf of California. The area drained is about 300,000 square miles. In length it is sixth in the United States, being 1,360 miles. In quality of water discharged the Colorado is among the great streams in the world.

In the Rocky mountains it flows through a country of eternal snows. Coming down to the tablelands, the stream passes through great stretches of fertile and valuable agricultural lands, where intensive farming is practiced as in no other part of the United States. It traverses the famous Grand Canyon of Colorado. In the northern part of Arizona, and finally passes over the broad, flat plains above the head of the Gulf of California.

It is in this lower portion that the Colorado strongly resembles the Nile, being subject to annual floods which distribute silt over the adjoining lands, rendering the soil as fertile as those in the historic valley in North Africa. It is the control of the flow of the river and make the most of the deposits of silt are problems which engineers have long tried to solve.

During the year 1900 measurements of the flow of the Colorado were made at 175 stations, and it was found that the discharge in twelve months was 25,000,000 acre feet, or enough water to cover the State of Delaware to a depth of twenty-five feet. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land might be irrigated with this immense run-off. For power possibilities the river is but little understood.

The escape of the Colorado river from its regular channel and its diversion in the Salt Lake area are matters of recent history, in which the people of the United States were deeply interested. The control of the river for the prevention of further outbreaks, and the ultimate steps that must be taken to prevent disastrous inundation of valuable lands, are problems of unusual scientific interest. The mouth of the river is in Mexican territory, and international questions are involved.

## JULY A NORMAL MONTH.

Temperature and Rainfall about What Might Have Been Expected.

Local Forecaster J. K. Hooper of the United States weather bureau reports a normal temperature for July of 65 degrees, which is exactly the normal temperature for July in Burlington. The highest was 84 degrees, on the 15th, and the lowest was 44 degrees, on the 1st. The greatest daily range was 34 degrees, on the 21st, and the least daily range was 4 degrees, on the 21st. The precipitation amounted to 3.24 inches, the normal precipitation for the month being 3.78 inches. The prevailing wind was from the south, the total movement 5,200 miles, the average hourly velocity 3.2 miles, and the maximum velocity 26 miles per hour, from the southwest, on the 25th. The month was made up of 12 clear, 10 partly cloudy and 3 cloudy days, the percentage of sunshine being 56. Rain fell on 12 days. A solar halo was noted on the 15th, and thunderstorms occurred on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 25th, and 26th.

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## HOW A WOMAN RESTED.

She "Hired Out" to Her Husband for a Summer Vacation.

The following letter was written by a woman who lives on a farm in Wyoming: "To begin with, then, I'm a rancher's wife, and was a farmer's daughter, so I know what it means to get up early and work till late. I've read a great deal about vacations, but not much about vacations for the woman on the ranch.

"Most women who live on a ranch know something about horses, and can harness and drive a team. Now every one knows that to people who have always worked with their hands, idleness is not rest, and that recreation comes quicker and surer from a change of work; so I 'hired out' to my husband.

"We have 75 acres of alfalfa, and here in the West men are scarce and wages are high, so I hired a girl to do the housework and take care of the children, while I donned a pair of overalls, a jumper, a broad-brimmed hat, and a pair of stout gloves, and went forth to take my vacation.

"The first day I mowed, and the first night I kicked levers and drove horses all night. I wasn't so enthusiastic the second morning, but I mowed some more, and that night I slept; and I slept every night that followed during the harvest, for I 'stayed with it' till the hay was in the stack, doing team work altogether, and when we were through my husband said I was the best man on the job."

"I was decidedly a better woman, for I had gained five pounds of flesh, strong nerves, harder muscles, and a coat of tan that hasn't worn off yet.

"I told the girl that I was not to be consulted about anything, so I shifted the whole responsibility of the household and did just as the men did: washed, ate my meals, and then rested till time to start to work again.

"My girl cost me \$4 per week and I made \$15, which left me a clear gain of \$11 per week in cash, besides the other good things. I felt so rested when I took up the reins of the household again that what had before been a task was now a pleasure. Really, it did seem good to cook a meal once more, and I had not thought it possible."—Woman's Home Companion.

**DON'T TALK HARD LUCK.** The following advice to agriculturists is given in the current issue of Farm and Fireside, a well-known agricultural paper published at Springfield, Ohio: "Plan to do things this year. Don't be content to raise just 25 bushels of corn to the acre because that is the United States record for the past ten years. Don't stop at 25 bushels, the average farm value of which for the past ten years has been but \$2.50. Why, look to the record of old Jerry H. Moore, the champion corn-grower, who produced 23 bushels and 3 pecks on one acre, which netted him \$19.70. Don't be content to grow but 65 bushels of spuds to the acre because that is the ten-year average of the country, with a farm value per acre of \$4.12. Why, bless your old soul, Mr. Struik of Wyoming grew 87 bushels and 4 pecks of spuds on one acre, which netted \$14.00 after paying expenses. So, therefore, eh? Well, I guess, R. A. Chisholm and R. C. Nisbet of Colorado produced 87½ bushels on one acre. One of the ranchers in my country, here in Colorado, produced 84 bushels last year. Don't stop at the average yield. Do you know that the countries of Europe beat us all in places in the average yields per acre? And they have land that has been cultivated for ages in companion with ours. Trouble is, we spend ourselves out over too much land. Try to do too much. While we average 12 and 13 bushels of wheat to the acre, Germany has 25, France 21, the United Kingdom 23, and so on. Why, Germany grows on an average as many spuds to an acre as we do on three. Our Dutch cousins pick up 20 bushels to the acre. Try to do more. The 'slow' foreigners know how to farm better than we do. We are too slow to catch a cold, too slow to even keep the immigrants from gobbling over our best land and growing rich, while we highly civilized Yankees howl about 'worn-out soil' and hustle off to the city to become dependents, mere parasites on the body sociological and economical, and help boost the cost of living by our inability to meet Mother Nature halfway and have her a square deal. Don't let the cold winds howl about an empty barn next fall after scraping around over the meadow to get a half-ton of hay to the acre. Why, Mrs. Harris of Michigan grew 70 tons and 80 pounds of silage-corn on one acre last year. No use to talk hard luck. Get out and plow up some scrappy meadow. Do your part. Have you always done it?"

**"PURE CLOTHES" BY ACT OF CONGRESS.** (From the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.)

The twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-fifth bill introduced in the National House of Representatives during the present session was that presented by Hon. Victor Murdock of Kansas, the original sponsor of the bill, which is now before the committee on the bill.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture for sale, trade or exchange within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or for any person to ship to or receive from any other State or Territory any fabric or article of clothing, in whole or in part, which is misbranded in the meaning of said proposed act. That is to say, the manufacturer of fabrics or any other article of clothing intended for sale, trade or exchange, or for shipment as therein provided for, shall so mark, label or tag such goods in plain letters and figures which cannot be detached except by design as to designate accurately the constituent fibers or other materials, the substances of which such goods are composed in whole or in part, and, in part, the relative proportions or percentage of each.

The above is but a small portion of the ten-page document, but its intent is to require the manufacturer to call wool, "wool," shoddy, "shoddy," etc. There is, of course, as in all other instances where there is a departure from the time-worn customs, a tendency not to take this bill seriously, especially as it is Mr. Murdock's "second offence," but from the trend of recent legislation there is more than a mere probability that some such legislation as this may be written upon our statute books at no far distant date—that is, during the existence of the very third Congress. Of course, should Mr. Murdock be returned to the House and renew his campaign in the next Congress for "pure clothes," his original bill may not be recognizable when it finally passes out of the committee, but the idea would be there.

The bill is mentioned to a great extent after the so-called "Pure Food Bill." There is the same provision for the making of uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provision of the law by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor, and the determination by the Bureau of Chemistry, of

**PUTTING ON STYLE.** Street Urechin—Where yer going, Maggie? Maggie—Goin' to do butcher for a cent's worth o' liver.

Urechin—Cheer! Yer goin' to have company for dinner, ain't yer?—Boston Transcript.

**NEEDED AN OLD BIRD.** "Why didn't you get a younger turkey?" demanded the husband.

"I told the dealer I was rather green," faltered the young wife. "He advised me to take an old, experienced bird."

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## OLDTIME MERCHANTS.

New York Commission Man's Expertness in Ante-Bellum Days.

(From the New York Sun.) "Few business men of to-day," said an old-time New York commission merchant yesterday, "have any idea of the worry that attended the ordinary transactions of trade in the days just before the Civil war, because of the sort of small coin in circulation. A great deal of them were of Spanish vintage.

"The mystery of the sudden disappearance from sight of this Spanish money, that almost up to the breaking out of the war had been for years so much in evidence as a small change circulating medium in this country has never been solved. Just how those Spanish coins came to be a part of our small currency exchange I do not know, but for more than a generation they were common in some parts of the United States than in others, and were generally called the 'tips' and 'leaves' of ante-bellum days.

"As a matter of fact, for years before the war comparatively few silver coins of our own minting were in circulation, particularly small ones. Dollars and half-dollars were more common. The Spanish coins remedied this odd scarcity of United States small coin, and they must have been in circulation for a good many years, for they were, as a rule, worn smooth. Some were so smooth that they were accepted only at a discount. The rule was that if the pillars on the face of them could be plainly seen they were received at their face value. I have seen 'tips' so smooth that they looked like steel coins, and 'leaves' that had been so long in use that they were but little better than unmarked disks of silver. But these old Spanish coins, worn as they might be—some of them bearing dates far back in the eighteenth century—contained more pure silver than our own coins. One of them would certainly be a curiosity to-day.

"The 'tip' represented one-sixteenth of a dollar; the 'leaf' one-eighth of a dollar. The designation 'tip' was an abbreviation of 'five-penny bit.' When a person spoke of the whole of what he meant in talking of a five-penny bit he called it a 'penny-bit,' but just 'tip' was sufficient for everyday transactions. 'Leaves' was a convenient contraction for 'eleven-penny bit.' This nomenclature for the Spanish coins was generally where they were in circulation, except in New York, northern and northeastern Pennsylvania, the same parts of New Jersey and in New England. In these localities the people had no use for the terms leaf, tip, penny-bit or five-penny-bit. They called the one shilling and the other six-pence, and our own little silver three-cent-piece of as gratifying memory they called a tripe-penny.

In southern New Jersey, southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and other border States if a person should say shilling or sixpence the people wouldn't have known what sort of money he meant. It sounded like English money to them. With them the coins were leavy and tip. Further south the leavy became simply a bit and the tip a pycuney. The United States quarter of a dollar is a 'bit' with oldtime southerners to this day."

**QUANT TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE OF JAPAN.** Temple architecture in Japan is unique and impressive; those tip-tilted turret roofs, those gigantic wooden doors swinging raptly under the gate towers, the massive stone or wooden "torii" leading to all temples; the larger and smaller red-painted torii, the propriety of the roof, at whose original shrine in Kyoto six hundred or more in two colonnades decorate the entrance; the stone-pedestaled lanterns and carved lions, dogs and foxes; the fantastically arranged furniture, the gaudy array of priests, the carving of birds, fishes and fabulous beasts; the magnificent gilt baldachin adorned with glittering pendants, the many-lighted incense burners and incense stands; the gigantic circular hardwood pillars, richly lacquered or gilded or else unfinished, or again, rough hewn pillars forming immense colonnades from one structure to another, many though old and decaying still calling forth admiration because of their height and circumference.

Here one may find handsome gold "futon" paper doors, costly screens, rooms containing funeral tablets of great men, princes and even emperors; countless brass lanterns, drum and bells in the bellies; prodigious lotus and dragon fountains in the courts; cherry blossoms, wistaria arbors and autumnal maple tints, scientific landscaping amid rippling streams and plunging waterfalls; tombs, monuments for marauders, hermits, and shades of century-old trees. Added to all this, these heights on which the temples are frequently located command a beautiful view of seacoast, mountain and valley, with their teeming, tolling millions.

However, on account of the rapid civilization Japan has toward modern architecture, here and there erstwhile temples are now transformed into schools, police stations or government offices.—The Christian Herald.

**FOR THE AUTUMN.** A certain housekeeper who does not have a dress allowance, is providing the money for her next autumn's wardrobe by keeping miniature banks in her bedroom and in her butler's pantry. Having the two banks saved for a number of years, she has now accumulated a fund which she plans to use for the change later on her morning's marketing into a three-cent registering bank, which rings once, twice or five times, according to the amount of the coin deposited. On its front the amount in the contrivance is accurately registered. The bedroom bank is a really ornamental affair of gold-striped Japanese steel, brass, trimmed. This, in addition to registering the amount dropped into it, locks and unlocks automatically. The housekeeper drops into this receptacle only the money she actually manages to save by an economy like walking when she might easily excuse herself for taking a car and doing without an ice cream soda when overhauled. She says that